# THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH. SUCCESS AT LAST.

The English to the American Directors.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY. CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

THE FIRST MESSAGE THROUGH. To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New-York.

Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will toward men.

(Signed) DIRECTORS ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the President of the United States.

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

[The above message was received by the President with some doubts as to its authenticity; but the matter was relieved of all doubt by the following message from the Superintendent of the Newfoundland line: ]

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858-7 p.m.

The message to the President, purporting to be from the Queen, actually came over the Atlantic cable from Valentia, Ireland, and is unquestionably authentic. The President's reply will be sent as A. MACKAY, Sup't. soon as received.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain: The President cordially reciprocates the con-

gratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, nnder the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred Nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view, will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities! JAMES BUCHANAN. (Bigned)

Washington, Monday, August 16, 1858.

The intelligence of the reception of the Queen's message rapidly spread throughout the city, and this evidence of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph occasioned much rejoicing. In some quarters, however, its authenticity was questioned, until a dispatch from the General Agent of the Associated Press removed all doubts. The first information on the subject to the President was communicated through Senator Bigler, from information obtained from the Washington Associated Press Agency, when the President returned to the city from the Soldier's Home, and received at the White House the message from her Majesty Queen Victoria. He then penned a suitable

The Mayor of Washington this afternoon sent message to the City Councils, recommending that measures be taken to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. Special committees are appointed to

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The city was all alive last night with excitemen about the Atlantic Telegreph and the Queen's Message. Large numbers of people thronged toward THE TRIE every new manifestation. At Niblo's and other thesters the arrival of the Queen's dispatch was announced. and hailed with round after round of cheers, the orches tres playing "God Save the Queen," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and other National and patriotic airs. The bells of Trinity Church were chimed for an hour, and a royal salute was fired from the Cunard Docks in Jersey City. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, no demonstration was made by our city authorities. Much anxiety was manifested in consequence of the non-appearance of the President's reply; but this was accounted for by the fact that Mr. Bu-chanan was at the Soldiers' Home, ten miles away, and it required considerable time to communicate wit him. Doubts were freely expressed as to the credibility of the various dispatches, and, after all, a great many persons went to rest in a state of bewildering incredulity. We trust they will be satisfied this morning.

THE NEWS AT THE THEATER.

After the curtain had fallen on the second act of the comedy, the stage manager of the theater, Mr. William A. Moore, appeared on the stage and announced that he had news from the cable. This announcement was received with tumultuous applause. As soon as the noise subsided, Mr. Moore read the following private dispatch sent to him by a friend of his in the telegraph

"Mr. Moone: The Queen's Message has positively pessed through to the President at Washington."

The reading of the dispatch was received with three uproarious cheers for Cyrus W. Field, after which the orchestra played "God Save the Queen," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle," amid the hurrahs, cheers and constant applause of the excited audience.

This was the first public announcement made America of the reception of a bona fide message over the Atlantic cable.

## THE NEWS IN THE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858. A salute of 100 guns will be fired here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and all the bells rung, in honor o the successful working of the Ocean Telegraph.

ALBANT, Monday, Aug. 16-10; p. m.

There is immense excitement here owing to the receipt of the Queen's message. As soon as the intelligence reached the city, rockets were fired from opposite the Telegraph Office, bonfires blazed in all th streets, and the greatest rejoicing prevailed. Cannons are row being fired and the bells are ringing.

ITHACA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 16-10 p. m. Upon the receipt of the Queen's Message, the Tele-

graph Office here, act other buildings, ware brillatily luminated. Canzon are now firing, flags flying, borfires blazing, bells ringing, and Whitlock's Brass Band is playing English and American national airs in front of the Telegraph Office.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 16, 1858. The receipt of the Queen's message here occasioned tremendous excitement. Large bodies of mer. headed with bands of music, paraded the streets this evening; bonfires were lighted, and bells were rung for half an hour in honor of the great event.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 16, 1853. The reception of the Queen's message was announced by a grand display of fireworks by the Directors of the National Telegraph Company. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and all doubts respecting telegraphic communication across the Atlantic are theroughly dispelled. The city authorities are making great preparations to celebrate the event.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 16-10 p. m. The news of the successful working of the Atlantic Cable and of the receipt of the Queen's message was received here with frantic demonstrations of joy. The bells were rung, carnon fired, steam whistles blown, and the most jubilant excitement prevailed.

SCRANTON, Pa., Monday, Aug. 16-10 p. m. The announcement of the receipt of the Queen's message to President Buchanan was received here with the greatest enthusiasm. Guns were fired, bells rung, music, &c. Fatensive arrangements are completed for illuminating, &c., on Tuesday evening.

ELMIRA, Pa., Monday, Aug. 16-10 P. M. Bells are ringing; cannon firing, and manifestations of joy are on the lips of every man, woman and child at the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph. A grand celebration will take place to morrow in honor

HORNELLSVILLE, Monday, Aug. 16-10 p.m. The Queen's message was received here with firing of carnon and of small arms, ringing of bells, lighting of bonfires, &c. Mein street and the Telegraph Office are brilliantly illuminated. The firemen are out in torch light procession, headed by the Hornellsville Brass Band. Engine bells and whistles are sounding their jubiles.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858. The successful working of the Atlantic Telegrap will be celebrated in this city to-morrow as follows: One hundred guns will be fired on the Common at noce, and all the bells in the city rung. In the evening the trees on the Common will be hung with French and Chinese lanterns. All the city buildings will also be illuminated, and four bands will discourse music on the Common. The citizens generally will also illuminate their residences.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858. The Mayor has issued a proclamation congratulating the citizens of Baltimore on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and recommending the firing of a salute of two hundred guns, the ringing of all the bells in the city, and displaying of flags from the public buildings and shipping, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 16, 1858. There was a general exultation here on the receipt of the Queen's message. Cannons and bells and cheers gave utterance to the general joy, while bonfires were lighted everywhere. The Herald office was brilliantly illuminated, and the whole city is alive with enthusiasm and rejoicing. BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The receipt of the Queen's message caused great ex-citement throughout the city. St. Paul's chimes, together with all the church and are bells, are ringing, crowds are congregated in the streets, and immense enthusiasm prevails. Preparations for a grand illumi nation are in progress.

WILKE-BARRE, Aug. 16-10 P. M. The news of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph cable and the receipt of the Queen's measage produced the wildest excitement among our citizens. Grand preparations are being made for a

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16. All bail to the complete success of the "Wonder of the Age," the "Ocean Telegraph." We are celebra-ting it by fireworks, music, and dancing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858. The Queen's message was received by the National Telegraph Line at 7 o'clock this evening. It caused much excitement, and the disbelievers are now satisfied.

A SEASIDE CELEBRATION.

Correspondence of The Boston Post.
PIGEON COVE, Cape Ann., Mass., Aug. 12, 1858. This day there was a celebration in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable at Pigeon Cove. From our hotel were suspended the British and American flags, between which hung the words, "Atlantic Telegraph," made of oak leaves sewed on

and American flags, between which hung the words, 
"Atlantic Telegraph," made of oak leaves sewed on 
white cloth. At 3 o'clock p. m. a procession formed 
in the following order: Music; officers of the day; 
orator, Dr. E. H. Chapin; poet, the Rev. T. W. Higginson; England and America, personified by two 
young ladies; John Bull and Brother Jonathan, by 
two gentlemen; Neptune, with a train of sea-nymphs 
and tritons; citizens of other States, and citizens of 
Pigeon Cove. This procession moved to the sea-shore. 
The ceremonies here commenced with the hymn, 
"From all that dwell below the skies." The President of the day, Richard Warren, esq., opened the 
speaking with appropriate remarks on the completion 
of the great event of laying the cable. "Hail Columbia' was then sung by the whole company. To 
this succeeded a poem, abounding in wit and fancy, 
by the Rev. T. W. Higginson.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin then delivered an oration. 
After a humorous introduction, remarks on the magnitude of the great achievement, Mr. C. proceeded to 
consider it in four aspects: its utility, in its bearing 
upon commerce and social intercourse; its poetry, 
illustrated in the sublimity, perseverance and wonder 
of the work; its humanity, in its influence upon civilization and progress; and its divineness, in which he 
treated the great theme in its providential aspects. 
He closed such an oration as only Dr. Chapin can deliver, with an apostrophe to the ocean and the telegraphic wire.

"God Save the Queen," with the following addi-

graphic wire.
"God Save the Queen," with the following addi tional verse by Dr. Chapin, was then sung in fine

God keep us all in peace. Let truth and love increase Both realms between. Long may the iron band Stretch forth from strand to strand! God bless our fatherland! God save the Queen!

Next was a "Masque" called "Neptune versus News." Neptune, by Dr. S., was excellently done; as also Cyrus Field by Mr. B. Yankee Doodle was sung, which concluded the exercises. At sunset fifteen guns were fired from an old captured cannot thirteen for the oughnal States, and one each for England and America. In the evening we had a grand display of fireworks, which went off gloriously, and the hotel was illuminated from the lower to the upper story.

cities of our country, but I am sure none will give more satisfaction than did the celebration at Pigeon Cove.

A VIRGINIA HOAX.

The good people of Martinsburg (Va.) and neighborhood had quite a joyous time of it on Thureday last in celebrating the transmission of the first messages between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. The printers had brought out with lightning speed extras announcing the great event, and all business was suspended. From The Republican we learn that "The dispatches were addressed to Mayor Anthony S. Chambers, esq., who immediately made arrangements to have a public demonstration in honor of the success of the enterprise. The County Court being then in session, the dispatches were laid before that body, who ordered them to be spread upon the minutes thereof. John Blair Hoge, esq., made an elequent speech, and the Court immediately adjourned. The Court House and the various church bells in town were tolled for fifteen minutes, and we poor deviced.

The Court-House and the various church bells in town were tolled for fifteen minutes, and we poor devils put out extras, all in honor of 'American genius and English enterprise.'

It was not until joy had exhausted itself that the trick was discovered.

"It seems that some wags, tired of the humdrum quietness of the town, wishing to raise a public demorstration at the expense of our city fathers and the printers, penned the dispatches and placed them on the table of the telegraph operator, in his temporary absence, who, going to bis office shortly after, and seeing the letter addressed to the Mayor lying on the table, and thinking some one had left a note to be sent to that gentleman, promptly sent it to him, and thus caused all the fun."

The following is a copy of the spurious dispatches:

"To be Hon James Supramas President United States "Paracr at Losmon, Aug. 12, 1858.
"Come, let us talk together. American genius and English enterprise have third day joined together the Old and the New World. Let us hope that they may be as closely alied in the boads of peace, harmony and strated feature. Rindred feeling. Benford Springs, Aug. 12, 1808.

To Victoria, Queen of Etriand:

"New Eigland accepts with gladness the hand of fellowship professed by Old England; and if ever discord or diversity of interest should threaten this alliance, let our larguage be, "Estreat me not to leave the cord or diversity of interest should threaten the latter than the cord or diversity of interest should the same that the latter than the cord or the interest of the latter than the cord of the latter than thee, or return from following thee, for the interests of thy people shall be the interests of my people, and thy God shall be my God. JAMES BUCHANAN."

Expansion.—"Columbus, pho?" excisimed a frierd of ours the other day, in his excess of enthusem about the Atlantic cable—"Columbus, pho! he discovered America, to be sure, but it took a Berk-

#### WHO INVENTED THE ELECTRIC TELE-GRAPH.

GRAPH.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Trobana.
Size: In The Tribune of yesterday I find reported a speech of Gov. Seward at Auburn, in which is the

following passage:

"It was a chizen of New-York who resumed the task of aming the lightning where Frankin had left it."

This is in incorrect; and as a countryman of Haus Christian Occasted, I cannot let such a statement pass without a few remarks, especially as it-coming such a high authority-cannot fail to add considerably to an idea in the United States prevalent, that the electro-magnetic telegraph is wholly due to Berjamin

Franklin and Samuel F. B. Morse. Permit me, therefore, through your valuable organ to state that, without the intervening discoveries that great Dane-who was professor in physical science at the University of Copenhager—we should most likely never have heard of an electro-magnetic tele-graph, for it was Octated who discovered the principles of electro-magnetism, or in other words, for con ducting voltaic currents, and this discovery was reached, not like most of other discoveries, by a chance-it

was a result of profound philosophy.

Berjamin Franklin was a respectable contemplator of nature, and Professor Morse is an ingenious inventor, but Oersted was a king among men of science, and it is mainly to him that we are indebted for that wordious thought carrier, an electro-magnetic talegraph. Respectfully yours, Psuphkeputs, Aug. 15, 1853. C. F. RAUS.

### THE INVENTOR OF SUBMARINE TELE-GRAPHING.

To the Esitor of The N. V. Tribune. Sin: While the just praises of Cyrus W. Field are being published the world over, in consequence of the success which has attended his attempt to lay the transatlantic telegraph cable, nothing is said of the humble inventor of that very cable. We hear nothing of the man who expended his very last dollar in fruitless experiments, and who finally triumphed over every dif-ficulty, in the production of submarine gutta-percha

ficulty, in the production of submarine guita-perchal telegraphic cable.

This omission I propose briefly to supply. In 1846 Mr. John J. Craven, (an uncalculated mechanic) of the City of Newark, N. J., after an almost endless series of fruitless experiments with glass-beads, asphaltum, India rubber, becawax &c., finally covered a wire with guita-percha, and laid it across a little creak which crosses the line of the telegraph between Elizabeth City and the City of Newark, and there, unknown to any one except his wife, who sat creek which creases the line of the telegraph between Elizabeth City and the City of Newark, and there, unknown to any one except his wife, who sat with a reley magnet in her lap, witnessed the successful termination of his experiments with submarine telegraphic cables. His next cable was laid across the draw of the bridge at Newark. And for the use of this cable, the Telegraph Company paid him cas collar and a quarter per day!

He subsequently laid two cables across the Hudson River, both of which worked well, until they were broken by the anchor of a passing vessel.

His application for a patent was rejected the Commissioner alleging, that the scan-conducting quality of gutta-perch being known prior to his invention, he was not entitled to a patent therefor. Is that Isw? Such seems to be the fate of inventors. But "home to whom home Is due." And by publishing this statement you will in some measure do justice to one whose getius and talent have been entirely un acknowledged by those who have received most heuefit from them.

Espectfully. WM LYON.

acknowledge them. Levelit from them. Respectfully.

WESTERN ILLINOIS-POLITICS, SNAKES. CROPS. &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KASKASKIA, Ill., Aug. 12, 1858.

The contest in this State between the Republican party, the Administration Democrats, and the Douglas Democrats, promises to be one of unusual spirit. From what I have seen, heard and read, it is evident that the Republican party alone entered into this campaign with any degree of confidence. Douglas and his friends are frightened. Although they wear a mask of bold assurance, their genera manner betrays the uneasiness and agitation which bargs about them. They are aware of the despethey will have to overcome; and it must be con fessed that they show themselves to be expert tacti cians. The Administration Democrats go into the fight in a spirit of recklessness, determined if possible to overthrow Douglas, although they have little hope of achievirg a success themselves. plan is talked of, and, I have no doubt, is enter tained, by the National Democrats, to secure the balance of power in the Legislature, and then force the Douglasites to choose between ex-Senator Breeze and Mr. Lincoln. There can be no doubt that if they should hold the balance of power, they will use it uncompromisingly as regards Douglas. But it is extremely unlikely that the Legislature will present that appearance. The Douglas party and the Administration party are two divisions of the same Democratic party which has already been out-voted by the Republicans in the last election of the Company of the same be said to have State Officers. Everything that can be said to have indicated whatever changes may have taken place in the relative strength of the different parties shows no the relative strength of the dimerent parties shown applainly a large Republican gain. This is admitted on all hands. One of the strongest proofs of the fact is that Mr. Donglas, whose political history shows a predominant disposition to strain his consistency to the uttermost for the purpose of keeping on the popular side of all mooted questions, has seen the necessity of modifying his views, and identification of the property of the proof of the property of the propert tifying them and his actions, in some measure, with those of the Republicans. It is my impression (which, so far as I am capable of judging, is well founded) that the Republicans will have a control of the next Legislature entirely above and un influenced by the united strength of both division of the Democracy, although such a union is neve dreamed of. Mr. Douglas has an opponent who is fully his equal in native talent, and whose bold, candid and straightforward manners, when placed in contrast with the sophistry which is apparent in all of Judge Douglas's campaign speeches, give the people more confidence in his living up to his professions, and a stronger faith in his honesty, than it was ever the good fortune or the deserts of Judge

Douglas to possess.

I write this let'er from the oldest town in th Western country, and, I believe, the only town that betrays any signs of great age. Kaskaskia, at one time the commercial depository for all the sur-rounding settlements, among which was St. Louis, and the military depot upon which the eyes of the danger, and to which they always flocked when un-able to withstand the attacks of the Red Men, pre-sents now a most quiet, dull, and, aside from its historical association, a most uninteresting appearance. It is situated upon the western bank of the Kaskaskia River (which, I find, is known here b the more prenounceable name of Okaw), sever miles above its junction with the Mississippi. Al-though, until the year 1844, when its prespect were blighted by the disastrous flood which mundated all of the bottom lands along the course of the Mississippi, it continued to rank among the more important places in Illinois and Missouri, ve it is now among towns a recluse, accessible only by means of county reads. Steamboats seldom visited it until a sport time ago, when a small vessel commenced making regular trip between the meuth of the Kaskaskis and a point some distance up that stream. The inhabithants are mostly of French descett, and with few exceptions are fully as Frenchy as were their accestors. I could not help noticing that, as a general rule, they seem to have lost almost all individuality, and in conversing with them, you find it difficult to individuality them, without associating them with the old venturous pioneers. it is now among towns a recluse, accessible only cut associating them with the old wenturous pioneers from whom they are descended. Hearing little sign

to a the French language spokes, and seeing so much of the indelest disposition which f the indolert disposition which has permitted the piece to tail the control the special control to the whole place a connciousness comes upon one, not sconsioused in the scene, of having suddenly dropped back into the seventeenth certury. One came help scanowinder that the eight of Knekackin is in pleasing contrast with the dazzing appearance of the many younger towns along the lines of the different railroads, which are uniformly and without exception as severely white as into and brush can possibly make them. There are few, if any, localities in the West that are randered more interesting by their association with the early history of the country, and it is not unlikely that a stroll through and about that amount place and over Garrison Hall on the opposite site of the river, would

Garrison Hall on the opposite site of the river, would cause a person of a more postical temperament than your correspondent to drop prose and go into a paroxyon of heroic verse.

Here I would say that I can state on what may be considered good authority, that the early settlers of the West did not and do not ear varifernakes—a statement which I have often heard, and which I will confess to having in some measure believed ever since I learned from the reliable lips of a nursery maid that a reason news lived long enough to discover what alled person nover lived long enough to discover what alled nim after being bitten by one. I broacted the subject case morning as we were finishing breakfast (having mercifully delayed the discussion of the not very appe-tite-providing subject until the close of the mest), and was told by several that they had heard of individuels who professed to have a liking for the flesh of the reptile, but note of them had ever seen it eaten. One of them had heard that somebody's granifather was, of them had heard that somebody's granufatuer was, during his life, in the labit of hunting them for cultinary nurpoets—his pien being, when he discovered one of them, to steal upon it unperceived and strike off its head before it could bue itself, as it is the nature of the rattletrake when stracked to inflict wounds upon its own body, after which its flesh is poisonous. Another related how a friend of his once came very contacting an acting the label in the ways. His professional in the ways. Arcther related how a friend of his chief called to near eating an entire snake in this wise. His wife was etgaged, upon a day when he was absent on a hunting excursion, in rendering the oil which is used for medicinal purposes, from outs of the largest-sized rattlers. After having accomplished her purpose, it occurred to her that the delicate flesh might be made to assume the samblance of a handmight be made to assume the semblance of a handactua dish, and thereupen, true to her ancestral instancts (she was of French descent), she proceeded to
brown, sait, pepper and garnish it in real French style,
merely for the purpose of testing her said, seeing how
noe it could be made to look, and gratifying her taste
for preparing things a cuitine. Having finished and
asmired the tempting production of her skill, she
placed it in the cupboard and went about attending to
her household affairs. About this time her husband
teturned from his hunt, thed and hungry, and, it not
being regular meast hour, he proceeded to the cupboard for the wherewith to stay his appetite unit
supper. Discovering the dish which had just been
justed there by his wife, he flattered himself that it
was some delicacy which she had prepared for him,
and was about to commone eating it, but the exceedingly palatable appearance excited his curiosity, and
he called to his wife to know what it was. His question was arranged just as the first mouthful touched ingly palatable appearance excited his currierly, and he called to his wife to know what it was. His question was answered just as the first mouthful touched his lips. It is needless to say that it only touched his lips. Before the conversation was dropped, it took a very decided turn toward ridiculing the idea of snake-eating; and, whatever may have been the habit of a few eccentries. I have very little belief that the early French settlers, as a class, were ever guilty of a greater violation of dieteric ethics than sating built-

The damage which was done by the late overflow along the course of the Mississippi is immerse. Aside from the total loss of the growing crops, there is the further loss of fences, out-buildings, and in some cases of the dwellings themselves. It is not my impression that the farmers can recover their losses in less that two or three years, if eccount as that. Along the western termination of this great American bottom, which extends from Alton to the mouth of the Kasakas, a distance of one hundred miles, the destruction has been complete. The overflow came at too late a day for the crops to be released after its subidies (and now have a good portion of their wheat lands panted with corp and too early for the grain to ripe a before it was entirely washed out. It have heard of one person who had a hundred acres of fine wheat just beginning to torm. The water lacked some feet of resching the level of the field, and he had much hope that the river would attain its greatest hight before The damage which was done by the late overflo that the river would attain its greatest hight before everflowing his premises. The waters continued to everflowing his premises. The waters continued to swell, however, and day by day, as the grain assumed its golden hue, they gradually encroached upon the banks. At length, the river only wanted about one foct of the top of the bank, and the farmer estimated that his wheat would be ready for harvesting in two days at furthest. His only hope was that the water might commence receding, or, at least, become stationary before another foot was added to the flood-income the commence of the state of the flood-income than the state of the st tionary before another foot was added to the Hood-hight, which it had already reached. The following morning he found the grain was yet untouched by the devastating waters. It was even then ready for the scythe. It was spread out like a golden hued lake, whose color was ever changing under the light breeze that swaved the laden stalks. The heads were very plump and full, and premised an unusual yield. But the water was still rising, and by noon it had comthe water was still liming, and by noon it had com-merced creeping gradually in among the stalke on the edge of the field rest the river. The succeeding day found the field almost completely submerged The larguage, manners, scenery and remembrances with which I am surrounded and haunted in this

with which I am some to the propriety of my sub-venerable town, point to the propriety of my sub-venience mysalf scribing myself

Correspondence of The H. Y. Tribune. ALTON, Aug. 10, 1858. The excitement grows intense. Even now, with the thermometer standing at 90° to 100° P. Lincoln and Douglas are canvassing the State, and all classes and parties turn out to hear either. Pamphlets, such as "Proceedings of the Republican State Convention," " Speech of the Hen. Abraham Lincoln," "Platform der Republikaner von Illinois, &c., circulate briskly; the newspapers are full of correspondence, vituperative, quizzical and necesy, and every knot of idlers in tavern, shop and farm house talk politics. From such discussion the friends of Freedom have everything to gain-nothing to lose. All this excitement, too, now in the beginning of August, with the Election three months off

I have been examining the constituents of the last Legislature with a view of ascertaining the work to be done by the Republicans. The last

Legislature in politics stood as follows: Democrata Serate House. Republicans .....10 Americate......

In the Senate, 9 Democrats and 4 Republican hold over. In the House, 2 seats were contested which rightly awarded would have given a Republi which rightly awarded would have given a Reput-can strength of 33, and an Opposition majorit of 1. Two of the Democratic Senators holdin, over are opposed to Douglas, I am informed, though I sm not inclined to think they will vete for a Re I am not inclined to think they will vete for a Kepublican in preference. The Democratic member from Coles has become a Republican, and that county may send a Lincoln man this year. St. Clair may gain a member; Madison may lose one. The success of either party cannot be calculated with any certainty at present. It is confidently affirmed, however, that Douglas is to be beaten at all hazards if not be Ramphian votes, by Administration ards, if not by Republican votes, by Administration

I attended a county gathering, to hear Senato I attended a county gathering, to hear Senator Douglas, a few days since. The arrangements were, in most respects, admirably well calculated for theatrical effect, and to impress upon the assembled sovereigns the greatness of the Little Giant. The attendance was large and respectable. But for some cause—whether excess of Lincoln men, back of Administrative patronage and prestige, or general want of admiration—he was received in dead silence, listened to with little enthusiasm, and suffered to depart in ominous peace. I hear simsuffered to depart in ominous peace. I hear similar accounts elsewhere. Flags are plentiful, powder burnt generously, and music hired everywhere; but the requisite "uprising of the masses" doesn't

One cause of this lack of enthusiasm is the evi dently embarrassed position of the speaker. He dare not say that the people of a Territory can exclude Slavery—that would be in opposition to the Dred Scott decision. He begins to fear a defense of the Dred Scott decision, because he finds it is unpopular. popular. So he misrepresents Lincoln, is eloquen on the right of a State to do what it pleases, and opposititious policy of interference with Slavery in the Slave States. I begin to think him a doomed poli-

Lincoln, not having succeeded in getting Dougla to agree to a companionable "stump" through the State, is now putting forth his appointments, and will canvass the State with energy and effect. No man, unless it be our Senator Trumbull, has been so tertible a securge of the Little Giant. When the

two meet-which they will do at seven of the more important points—we may expect to see him give the Artful Dodger of Dinces positive as gentlemanly as complete a moral castigation as the nature

of the case (emmently favorable) will admit. Senator Trumbull is on our sell, and on the 7th inst. made what is said by some to be the ablest speech ever delivered at Chicago. It has not yet fallen into my hands, but such a man with such a cause could not fail to succeed. The LL.D. con-ferred upon him by Mother Vale is most warmly approved by her loving sons in the Great West. It was an honor worthy of the institution and the man. The Senator will enter upon the campaign im diately, and one year from this time we trust to Illinois represented in the United States Senat two men who would do hence to any State—Lymai Trumbull and Abraham Lincoln—the Yankee an the Kentuckian-side by side contending for the principles of our fathers and the free policy of to-

KANSAS.

LECOMPTON AND CALEOUN. A correspondent of The Boston Traveler at Law-rance sends the returns of the late vote on the English bill in the principal towns of Kansas, as follows:

Ag at Centropolis ....

He size exposes a fraud in the certificates of election the Legislature, under the Lecompton Constitution

The Calhoun certificates are a new dodge of the "The Calhoun certificates are a new dodge of the wilest description. Calhoun certifies that Air. So-and-so was elected a member of the Legislature on the flat day of December, 1857, when it is notorious that the election took place on the ith of January, 1853. Of occurse the Legislature will judge of that election of its own members. The purpose of the slaveltes was to steal a march on the Free-State men in the Legislature by getting a majority in the first instance, and then decing that those elected December 21, or rather returned as elected on that date, were not members, as indeed they would not be if elected on that day. But turned as elected on that date, were not memors, indeed they would not be if elected on that day. But I trust Monday a voting has put all such miserable subterfuges out of the way. The vote has been sett mated at 12,000, and this is a very large vote, consider the manual of the consider. ing that the resds are in a mi-erable con

William G. Easten and his wife, who were recent y engaged at the Union Theater, Leavenworth, have been tried in that city on charge of having set fire to the theater, by which about 40 buildings were destroyed. They were acquitted without introducing any witness for the defense, the prosecution having entered a nel pres.

Green D. Todd, ex Border-Ruffian Sheriff of Leaven worth County, has been fined \$25 for assaulting Capt Dickeon.

FATAL AFFRAYS .- Two deaths recently occurred in Franklin County, resulting from injuries received in personal quarrels. J. B. Way was the name of one party; the other was Henry Damin, who was shot in a drurken quarrel by Thomas Shurley at Centropolis, on the 28th plt.

drunken quartel by Thomas Shuriey at Centropolis, on the 28th ult.

Leavenworth.—By a comparison with the votes of our sister cities on the Missouri, Kaneus City and St. Joseph, we find our little four year-old bantlieg, Leavenworth, a long ways ahead in population. St. Joseph cast 1,309 votes: Kaneus City, 588; Leavenworth, 1,749. With the disqualification of six months residence, and the disfranchisement of a large number of our foreign voters by the law requiring that full naturalization papers must be taken out, the vote is our city to equal to the combined vote of both the others. Leavenworth is the Queen City of the Far Weet, and will soon be rivaling her elders of the lakes and rivers. We feel proud of our progress and certain of the future.

"Wistheor"—Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Thaddeus Hystt, e.q., of New York City, and other gentlemen of onterprise and capital, have larely laid out a new town uncer the above name in Missouri, directly opposite Atchison. Although started but a few months ago, it already contains a steam saw mill, grocery, and some two dozen buildings, and bids fair to be one of the largest and most flourishing towns on the Missouri border. It is the Missouri terminus of the Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad, and the road has already been graded from the depot grounds in Wintbrop, a distance of three miles back. A steam farry beat plies regularly between Atchison and Wintbrop, It is also in the midst of one of the richest and most heavily timbered portions of Missouri. Almost all the timber used in this section of the country is procured from Wintbrop. The town site is a beautiful one, and the steamboat landing excellent. from Winthrep. The town site is a beautiful one, and the steam boat landing excellent. [Freedom's Champton, Atchison, K. T.

LECTURE ON MOUNT VERNON.

A small audience assembled at Clinton Hell last evering to bear a lecture upon Mount Vernon by Mr. Andrew H. H. Dawson of Georgia. Mr. Dawson, however, proceeded, and was listened to with great at tention, frequently interrupted by applause, and the only regret and dissatisfaction must be with those who staid away. Mr. Dawson, after giving a beautiful deslluded to the fact that the temb of the Father of his Country was private property; that while England had her Westminster Abbey, and other nations of the Old World had in their own possession the sepulchers of their great and noble sons, this nation has no spot to which our great and worthy citizens may look forward when they shall at last be honored by a burial among the noble of the land. He urged upon all who wer true Americans, who loved their country, to make of Mount Vernon a Westminster Abbey, a tomb for the great in every department of life. He then entered nto a defense of Mr. John A. Washington against th reports of his avarice and extortion, &c.; and read as extract from a letter from Washington in reference to the report that he was going to remove the semains of Weshington from Mount Vernon, as follows:

Washington from alcount vernon, as follows:

"The charges made in the silps of newspapers you have increased to me—that I wished or designed to remove the remains of Gen. Washington from the vanit at Mount Vernon—are simply influenced falseboods. The probabilition of the removal of Gen. Washington's remains was one of the stipulations which I instant pron laving innerted in the charter and in the contract; and my determination to make no contract without this prohibition seemed at one time simust an imagerable obtaile to making any arrangement whatever with the Association, but the opposite parties were obliged to yield to me on this point, or not make any contract with me for the purchase of Mount Vernon."

Mr. Dawson having successfully defended Mr. Washington for any charges against him said. I wish

ington from any charges against him, said: I wish now to call your attention to another matter; to some thing that is a serious objection to buying Mount Ver non. The fourth section in the act incorporating the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association reads thus

"The said property herein authorized to be purchased by the said Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, shall be forever held by it, somed to the Father of his Country; and it form any cause the said Association shall cease to exist, the property owned by the said Association shall revert to the Communewaith of Virginia, sacred to the purposes for which it was originally purchased." Against this section I file my humble protest, and I

will lay before you a few reasons for doing so, and I hope you will join with all true friends of this Union against this section. In the first place, a very rational question which would be asked would be, "Is there a remedy?" If there was not, it would be idle to suggest the objection. It is not in the contract; it is sim ply an act of the Legislature of Virginia. There is emedy, which is here: Let some other Legislature in the United States pass an act to incorporate the La dee Mount Vernon Association; let them use the detrical same names: let the ladies dissolve under the present organization, and reorganize under the present organization, and reorganize under the act of incorporation by another State, and let them, in the act of incorporation, make the United States Government the residuary legates instead of the State of Virginia. (Applause) If the money of the people of the United States is to purchase Mount Vernon, then Mount Vernon should belong to the people of the United States. [Applause.] If there is to objection, I will suggest an easier method to get rid of all difficulty attending this matter of raising money. Gen. Washington was a Mason. Make the Masonic fraternity of the United States the residuary legates, and I have no hesitancy in saying that in ninety days after that act is passed every dollar that is necessary for the purchase of Mount Vernon will be in the treasury of the Mount Vernon Association. [Applause.] Then if these ladies wish to make their Association perpetual they can do so, and the Masons will never come into possession of this property; they only wish to stipulist for that contingency in the event of the dissolution of the Ladies Mount Vernon Association. I am not authorized to speak for the Masons, but I feel asie in believing it would be so from what I have heard among the Masons in this community; that the Masons in New-York would not be backward in responding, and I can vouch for the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the West and South, where I know the Masons of the Mental South of the Ladies of the Mental South of th dies' Mount Vernon Association; let them use th

Applaced I have to as med over have appeared if the Unico as to be dissolved at all, it is to be dissolved at all, it is to be dissolved by the effects of faraticisms. I am not taking of Northern any more time Sections fematice. Withsever a man draws he blade against this Unico, I call him a faratic, no matter where he lives. (Applaced) How are we to countered the influence of faraticism! We cannot do it by brute force, that would only lead to a civil war, and who is strongest cannot be force; while he will be lead to a civil war, and who is strongest cannot be a force will be lead to be with the leaf though struck. You cannot do it to a civil war, and who is struck. You cannot be known till the last blow is struck. You cannot do it by reason, because the fatatic is a madman, and you cannot reason with a lunatic. But there is a magic nower in sentiment, that power effectual in the most infuriated crowns. Mr. D. here cited covers, unstances showing the power of rentiment, and continued. Now my friends, make of Mount Verson a Westminster Aubey, and bring there the great men of the Nich and the South, the East and the West, and let us then bring our wives and our doughters upon pligrimages with shrings of our good men, such as the hely paiments of the East make to Mocca. Let them pilgrimages with shrines of our good men, such as the hely paimers of the East make to Mocca. Let charming a their tears and their prayers, and the influence will be felt throughout the vast Regurille as long as the sun shines in heaven. We will then have a country left when the passions that are threatening its discount to the have freited themselves into noneasity. Then say to your Mount Vernon organizations that you will be ready to act with them when their papers are right, when they shall have a charter from some other State that is wider and with less selfish feeling in it than the cite Vinginia has passed. After passing a high suking up on the character and intellect of the ladies who composes the present management, and acade who compose the present management, and again urging those present to use their moral influence to bring about a change in the charter which abould he to their welfare, he closed by expressing his toache to the ancience for their attention and passence. Dawson closed amid much applause

## QUARANTINE AFFAIRS

The following vessels were quarantined yesterday: Brig Arna, from Rio; all on board well, and Rio : s ported as healthy. Detaired.

Brig Abby Gayler, from Aspinwall, port boalchy and crew well. Detained.

Bark Lamplighter, from Turk's Island; craw and port healthy. Detained. Steamer Columbia, from Charleston. This is the

first yearel querentized from Charleston during the present season, though there was no sickness on board. The health of Charleston is reported to be bed and the yellow fever prevailing there, though to a moderate extent. The Columbia will be detained for observa

Bilg Marnatelan, from Cardenas. This brig started from New-York some months since for Cardenes, with a sick captain, who died on arriving at the place of testinatice. The American Consul there supplied another master, who took charge of the ship and brought her into this port. The health during the pessage here was bad, several of the crew being sick. at as the vessel was coming into Quarantine, a man died of yellow fever, and was buried yesterday afterneon. The health of Cardenas is reported as being had. Sent to Lower Bay.

Brig J. Harris, Bey, Ponce. All on board well, and port represented to be healthy. Detained. Brig Young America, from Santa Cruz. Health

of port good, and no sickness on board the brig during the passage. Detained. Bark Imperader, from Rio de Janeiro. Port and rew healthy. Detained.

Bark A. E. Grant, from Rio. Port and crow healthy. Detained. Bark Illoa, from Maracabo. All on board well, and

port healthy. Detained. Schooner D. J. Sawyer, from Ponce. Good report of health, both on board the vessel, and at port.

THEATRICAL.

WALLACK S THEATER. - Last night was played, for the first time, a new version of the old extravagance of 'The Forty Thieves.' The plot of this production is slight, and is a mere vehicle for the introduction of lacal hits and personalities, so that every time the piece is produced, after being shelved for a few months, it requires to be entirely rewritten, or the jokes will be all weary, flat, stale," &c. In the present instance, this work has been performed by Mr. Charles Gaylor, and has been well dore. The name has been changed to the "Robber of the Rhine-oh," and the introduced local

cker, sorgs and absurdities are amusing and clever. The character of "Hazearac" is acted by Mrs Florence with her usual versatity and grace: her songe and dances were encored, and bouquets were abundant in her vicinity. Mr. Eytinge gave a clever imitation of Mr. Stuart, the manager of the theater, and Mr. Florence had a slight part in which he was too imperfect to make any hit. Some of the most admirable things about the play were the musical hits. These selections, songs and marches, were arranged by Mr. John Cooke, the excellent leader. The fairy scenes, the evolutions of the forty robbers, the dances, and all the eppointments are good, and the audience seemed to be highly delighted with the entertairment. The author was called for at the fall of the curt and made a short speech.

Numer's Garden -The comedy of " London Assurance," was acted last night at this house, with Miss Jane Coombs as Lady Gay Spanker. This lady will, in time, he an actress. She has a voice of unusual sweetzers and power, she has a fine presence on the stage, she has dramatic ability of a high order, and she lacks only experience to give her a leading position among the high comedy actresses of the country. Her performance of Lady Gay, though carefuly studied, and highly effective in certain points and scenes, is, after all, the effort of a novice. Miss Combs needs study, and plenty of it, but if she will study her reward is sure. The piece was very badly acted as a whole, the most commendable char-acter being the "Meddle" of Mr. Blake, the "Addl phus Spanker" of Mr. Setchell, the "Dazzle" of Mr. Broughem, and the "Charles Cou trey" of Mr. Davenpert, neither of the two latter personations being op to the usual mark of the comedians who undertool them. The "Max Harkaway" of Mr. Smith was vile, the "Sir Harcourt Courtly" was most diagraceful. It was simply execrable as a totality, without a single

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEASS .- The yellow fever is steadily on the increase in New-Orlea. The report of interments for the week ending Aug

was as follows:
The returns of interments made by the Board of
Health for the week ending Sunday morning, Aug. 8,
1858, are as follows:

Cashelle, No. 1. Total

Of the deaths, says The Crescent, 140 were by yellow fever; about 60 being from the Charity Hospital, and 40 from the Third District; leaving only 40 deaths by yellow fever in all the city, ontside the hospital and the district named. And of the 140, only 8 were natives of the United States. The mortality by other diseases was as follows: Typhoid fever, 11; brain fever, 7; congestive fever, 6; infantile convulsions, 14; corsumption, 13; chroic diarrhea, 10; dysentery, 9; stillborn, 7; congestion of brain, 5; infammation of lungs, 5; apoplezy, 4; teething, 4; infammation of lungs, 5; apoplezy, 4; teething, 4; infamilia maragents, 3; triemus nascentium, 3; sunstroke, 3; disease of heart, 2; cholera, 2; and estarrh, 2. Mee, 153; women, 50; boys, 56, and girls, 47.

For two weeks the mortality in New Orleens was as follows:

follows: Yellow Fever. Oth. Diseases.